THE DANIEL PLAN LIGHTS ON AUTOMOBILES THE SAME WEATHER FORALL

Constitution.

VIEWSOF EX-REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Two Objectionable Clauses Criticised.

DEMOCRATIC ADVANTAGE

Ex-Representative William E. Gaines of Virginia, now president of the Southern Republican Association, was asked today what, in his opinion, would be the action of the Virginia constitutional convention on the suffrage question.

"Oh," said he, "something like the plan just submitted by Senator Daniel will be adopted. The convention can do nothing openly against the franchise. The federal Constitution places that body in an unenviable and trying position. The state must of necessity respect the federal Constitution or pay the penalty-lose representation in Congress and in the electoral college. Major Daniel is a recognized authority on federal law, and his plan is no doubt the product of most profound search and masterly effort to do in a manner least offensive what the federal Constitution for-

The word 'Christian' is to remain in the bill of rights. Still, the old state must be made democratic against all her interests. and permanently democratic by constitu-tional law, purposely evasive and operative by the usual election methods. What a pity the organic law of the nation stands in her path! Will she outwit the federal Constitution? Yes, for a time only.

Senator Daniels' Plan.

"Here is the plan: As outlined by Senator Daniel, the proposition calls for a residence of two years in the state, one year in county or city and thirty days in precinct. "Property to the value of \$300 is to be held by the voter, his wife or father; a poll tax of \$2 is compulsory; men who have done military service to the state government or the United States are exempted, as are also persons over the age of sixty years; no persen is to be exempted from payment of poll tax who draws a pension from the state or the United States, and persons who receive a salary or stipend are to be required to pay poll tax. Persons of recognized good character and education are to be exempted in discretion of local boards from the

property qualifications.
"The milk in the cocoanut is to be found in the last clause of this plan and in the one making eligible all persons sixty years There are thousands of demovoters in Virginia who do not own \$300 worth of property and who never did military service, but are educationally qualified. This class of democrats can go before a partisan local board and be made eligible voters. No negro or white republican, for that matter, can avail himself of this all-saving clause, because partisan boards must pass on both character and

The Sixty-Year Clause.

Taking up the sixty-year-old clause, Col. Gaines said that more than a year ago he had written that the democrats of Virginia would not disfranchise the old and on of this class went to the polls to vote for McKinley and left thinking they had done so, when, in fact, he said, the official democratic ticket marker had prepared their ballots in a manner making them vote for Bryan.

"Nothing is easier than this," said Col.

"In the first place no one is allowed within several feet of the polls while the voting goes on, except the election officials and one voter at a time. Now, the old illiterate ex-slave takes his turn. Stepping up to the polls betraying fear and intimidation, he is handed an official ballot by the judge sitting at the box. contains, perhaps, the names of more than half a hundred candidates. law requires that the voter shall erase the names of all candidates for whom he does not wish to vote. Can this man do this clerical work without knowing one letter from another? Certainly not. The law provides that one of the judgesselected by the other two-shall perform this service for the illiterate voter, who has two and one-half minutes to prepare his ballot. This ballot marker takes the illiterate into a closed booth, where no other eye can see or ear hear, and marks ballot. Read the evidence printed in the three contested election cases in Congress from Virginia, growing out of the election of 1896, and be convinced that in the state at least 40,000 illiterate votes intended for McKinley were given to Bryan, then you can understand why republican managers advise illiterates to stay away from elections. And at the same time you will understand why persons over sixty years of age are to be exempted from all restrictions. Nearly all ex-slaves are sixyears or more of age. And are indispensible to democratic success. Yet 99 per cent of this class are as honestly republican as can be, resisting every temptation to desert their party.
"No," said the colonel, "that conven-

tion is gunning for the man who has suf-ficient education to mark his own republican ballot and not for the illiterate.

The Property Clause.

Of the \$300 property clause, the colonel said the old colored man with \$300 of property and seven sons would have eight votes representing \$37.50 each. While the one with \$200 worth could not vote at all, and the \$100,000 man with no sons could Colonel Gaines said: "The negro of the

south was to all intents and purposes disfranchised when federal supervisors were withdrawn from the polls, and it rests with Congress to say whether or not that race should be rehabilitated as citizens or lose forever all voice in state and national gov-ernment. If," said he, "the nation is after thirty years' trial convinced that it was a mistake to give them the right of suffrage, why then-stand aloof and the question is settled, and the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are made-inoperative by consent.

"The convention does not worry me-things cannot be made worse than they

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Philadelphia left Hawaii for Page Pago July 8. The Concord arrived at Bremerton Saturday. The Hannibal has arrived at Lambert's Point. The Indiana and Chesapeake have arrived at Orient Point, N. Y. The Dolphin sailed from Portland, Maine, Saturday and arrived at Boston this morning. The Michigan has sailed from Erie, Pa., for Harbor Springs, Michigan. The Mayflower sailed yesterday from Boston for New York. The Alvarado has arrived at New Berne, N. C. The Bennington has arrived at Honolulu, H. I. The Chi cago sailed from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, for Funchal today. The Lancaster has sailed from New York for Port Royal, Thirty days' repairs on the Vixen has been authorized by the Navy Depart-1 1 1 E 6 48 E

To Be Examined for Promotion. Sergeant Major James F. Tompkins, 11th Cavalry, at Fort Myer, Va., has been ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., for examina-tion for promotion to second lieutenant.

Sole Survivor of the Constitution. Major Wm. H. Garland, a well-known resident of this city, is under treatment at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. He is the sole survivor of the gallant old frigate Constitution and recently celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday.

Proposed Amendment of the Virginia | OWNERS OF HORSELESS CARRIAGES PROTEST TO COMMISSIONERS.

> Lieut. Gen. Miles and Others Object to Adoption of a Proposed Police Regulation.

The District Commissioners have received a petition from Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States army; Messrs. P. J. Lockwood, William B. French, Clarence F. Norment and other owners of automobiles in the District of Columbia, protesting against the adoption of any police regulation requiring the carrying of lights on private automobiles not common to all other forms of private car-

riages drawn or propelled by horse power. The petition is accompanied by an argument in support of the position of the automobile owners by P. J. Lockwood. According to Mr. Lockwood, it is maintained: "First, that the operator has got all the care under the present regulations and all of the duties that he can successfully discharge, and that the additional care of keeping lamps properly lighted is an aug-mentation of his present cares to the extent of at least 25 per cent.
"Second, that no incident or accident has

occurred that justifles any change in

Horses as Obstructions.

"Third, that there is no occasion for the imposition of a light upon a private automobile that is not common to a horsedrawn vehicle. With the horse-drawn vehicle the driver or operator has the horse "The good people of Virginia are tired of directly in front of him, obstructing his preserving civilization by fraudulent election | view of that portion of the highway which returns, making necessary the hiring out of is in a direct line of his travel; that by the poils to an irresponsible class, who reason of this obstruction incident after make returns to conform to the amount of incident could be mentioned where he has money paid. She is just longing to be good, | run against children and even grown persons to their injury. Had not the horse or horses obstructed his view he would have seen the pedestrian and avoided the collision. With the horseless vehicle there is nothing in front of the operator to obstruct his view. It is incumbent upon him not only to observe the pedestrian, but to observe every obstacle of every kind or character that may lay upon the pave-ment. The passage over a broken bottle may cost him from thirty to fifty dollars. If he collides with any obstacle, no matter how small, he is liable to come out badly injured in person or property. Instances of this kind are quite common. It is recalled that colliding with a dog laid up one of our prominent physicians for a number of weeks, and instances of this kind are not few, considering the time during which these vehicles have been oper-

Other Objections Considered.

"We are aware," said Mr. Lockwood, "that some complaints have been made because of excessive speed. While we have no right to presume that the threatened change in the police regulations is intended to obviate this objection, nevertheless, it is thought proper to give this phase of the subject a passing notice and ask the Commissioners to tell us wherein the carrying of lights upon a vehicle is going to retard the motion of the vehicle or wherein it will serve to place better judgment or respect in the minds of the operators. Again, it has been suggested that these vehicles make no noise and cannot be This is sometimes given as a reason for the imposition of a light. We are likewise confronted upon other occasions and for other reasons with the objection that they make too much noise; that they throw out a cloud of steam and smoke and sometimes odor. "But what are the facts as they actually

are? No individual who ever had his bed room window raised within half a block of where these vehicles frequently pass has not heard them passing to and fro during illiterate colored vote, for in 1896 fully all hours of the night; the humming noise of the electric motor and the puffing sound from the exhaust of the steam engine. "To sum up the entire proposition, we maintain that the experience and observation of these vehicles upon these streets present no just and proper demand for any additional police regulation. We hold ourselves in readiness to answer any and all arguments that may be presented; to afford every facility that may be suggested to the end that the position of your petitioners may be demonstrated."

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney General Not Taking Steps Regarding a New Building.

Attorney General Knox is not taking any steps regarding a new building for the Department of Justice. He expects to let the matter go over until the coming session of Congress, when he will endeavor to secure more money from Congress for the erection of a new building. While the government is waiting for something to be done a handsome sum is being paid each year for several buildings in which to house the officials of the department.

The department is now located in three different buildings, separated from each other four or five squares. The officials do not have opportunity to confer with each other as freely as when all are housed in the same building, and the situation is unpleasant, if not detrimental, to the interests of the government. The old building has been torn down two years, and the department officials have been scattered about

Attorney General Knox will make a vigorous effort to have something done by Congress, and the chances are that he will use his personal efforts to induce Congress to furnish money to erect a building worthy to rank with other beautiful rank with other beautiful government structures. Mr. Knox has talked little, but it is said that he is opposed to putting a large new building on the old site unless further ground is secured for the government. He believes that there should be at least half a square for the department anyhow. that much ground is not obtainable in the square opposite the Treasury Department he is rather inclined to an effort to obtain a square or half square where the old Corcoran Art Gallery is located, opposite the State, War and Navy Departments. He is not particularly favorable to one square over another. He thinks that the government could sell one of these real estate holdings and apply the money to the purchase of more land around the other site. The old Corcoran Art Gallery building now

belongs to the government.

It is stated, however, that Mr. Knox's plans are not absolutely definite. He has not been in Washington a long time and has not given the question the full study that will follow in the course of the next four or five months. By that time his opinions will probably be fixed and he will no doubt communicate them to Congress in his annual report as well as give them personally to members of Congress

4.000 YEARS OLD.

Venerable Boat From the Nile Arrive in New York. NEW YORK, July 22 .- Securely lashed on the forward deck of the German steamer Hohenloss, which arrived today from Calcutta, was an Egyptian boat said to be 4,000 years old, recently dug up out of the bed of the Nile. The boat is stoutly boxed up and was shipped at Port Said. Freight charges were paid there, amounting to 2,000 marks. The boat is consigned to a

FOUR PROFESSORS RESIGN.

Don't Agree With President of Connecticut Agricultural College. STORRS, Conn., July 22-Four members of the faculty of the Connecticut Agricultural College have been asked to resign as a result, it is said, of their alleged opposition to the policy of President Flint, relegating the study of agriculture to a secondary place in the curriculum. The de posed Instructors are:

Nelson S. Mayo, professor of anatomy, physiology and veterinary science. Henry A. Ballou, assistant professor o forestry, botany and military science. Thomas D. Knowles, instructor in En glish, mathematics, history and physical

culture Charles E. Myers, instructor in farm accounts and business methods, and secretary

CLEAR SKIES AND HOT AIR EVERY-WHERE PREVALENT.

Records of the Weather Bureau Continue to Be Broken-New Sec-

tions Heard From. The same weather story could be written in any part of the United States today except the Pacific coast, and if it properly emphasized the fact that the weather was unbearably hot it would receive the hearty

indorsement of any editor and be printed under a "scare" head. Washington is no worse off than other places, and residents of this city have only

to read the record being made by the mercury in the cities of the north and west to feel thankful for a maximum of only 92 degrees, which was recorded at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon at the weather bu-

A half hour afterward the mercury had fallen 3 degrees. At the same time down town, however, 95 was recorded. The minimum temperature since yesterday was re-corded at 6 o'clock this morning, when 72 degrees was the record.

A General Hot Wave.

In speaking of the general weather conditions of the country for yesterday and today, weather bureau officials say that a hot wave of unusual, and, in many places, record-breaking intensity, is again prevalent over the central western part of the country and is spreading westward and orthward. The central west reported extraordinarily high temperatures to the weather bureau today. The maximum temperature line, 100 degrees, today included the states and territories of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Last night at Chicago at 7 o'clock the temperature was 100 degrees, exceeding by several degrees anything ever before recorded at that time of the day.

A serious feature is the showing made in the states of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, where the temperatures have been 90 degrees or over for a period of over a month. For eighteen days of this time the thermometer at Kansas City registered 100 degrees or more. Weather bureau officials do not care to make any prediction as to the not care to make any prediction as to the prospects of relief. They say that none as yet is in sight. The seriousness of the situation to the crops is increased by the lack of rain, none having fallen in the corn belt for three cays and there apparently being no prospects. The rain which gave a partial relief to the corn belt during the last week was not by any means general in character, but a succession of thunder showers, affording temporary relief to the over-parched ground and grain. The relative high barometer in the southeast section of the country shows a persistent continuation of warm southerly winds and there appears to be no ospect of a change until the appearance of a high barometer in the northwest, where a ow pressure now has full swing. Such re-lef of a local character as is held out in lief of a local character as is the meantime, it is stated, will be due to local thunder showers, which always accompany periods of protracted heat. Some rains have fallen in the past twenty-four hours in the south Atlantic states, the gulf states and in the extreme southwest, notably in northern Arizona, where rain has fallen

since yesterday morning.

Contrasted with the remainder of the country the Pacific coast is enjoying a period of cool weather, San Francisco reporting a temperature tonight of 56 degrees as the result of cooling breezes from

the ocean. cially reported to the weather bureau to-day are the following, although they are in instances lower than those recorded by the local thermometers: Atlanta, Ga., 90; Boston, 90; Chicago, 102; Cincinnati, 100; Davenport, Iowa, 106; Denver, 94; Des Moines, Iowa, 104; Helena, Mont., 94; Indianapolis, 100; Jacksonville, Fla., 88; Kansas City, Mo., 104; Little Rock, 96; Memphis, 98; New Orleans, 90; New York, 92; North Platte, Neb., 100; Omaha, 104; Pittsburg, 94; Salt Lake, 98; St. Louis, 196; St. Paul, 98; Springfield, Ill., 106; Vicksburg, Miss., 88; Washington, D. C., 90.

No Relief in Sight.

The early morning reports from the middle Mississippi valley stations of the weather bureau did not indicate any relief for the people of that drouth and heat-stricken

At St. Louis the thermometer at 7 o'clock registered 86 degrees, 4 degrees higher than than at the same hour yesterday; at Kan sas City 84 degrees were indicated, two degrees higher than yesterday; at Spring-field, Ill., 84 degrees, six higher than yes-terday; at Omaha, 84 degrees, two higher, and at Austin, Texas, 82 degrees, an increase of eight. The weather was clear throughout the region, and not even thunder storms were indicated there. a fall in the temperature at Chicago, and the prospect is for cooler weather on the great lakes and later through New England. The weather forecasts say there is no sign of relief for the people of the Mississippi valley.

DUE TO HOT WEATHER.

Forest Fires in Colorado - Deaths in New York Yesterday. DENVER, Col., July 22.-Destruction by forest and prairie fires is reported from different points in the state, directly attributable to the condition of grass and timber from the long dry spell. Timber fires have been burning several days near Mount Evans, Longs Peak and on the Kenasha range. From Boca and Prowers countles, the center of the stock-raising district, come reports of destructive prairie coming alarmed at the shortage of water in

the streams. NEW YORK, July 22 .- At 10 o'clock this morning the thermometer at the local weather bureau registered 80 degrees. The humidity at the same hour was 76. deaths from heat were reported at the coroner's office this morning.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22.-Fourteen deaths from heat, with fully forty prostra-tions, were reported up to 1 o'clock today in Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., for the past thirty-six hours. Nine of these occurred yesterday and five since midnight last night.
At 1 o'clock this afternoon the weather

bureau thermometer registered 102.

Not a drop of rain is reported from any point in the southwest today, and there is no immediate promise of moisture.

Change in the Austrian Legation Count Adam Tarnowski, the secretary and charge of the Austrian legation here, has been transferred to Paris to act in a similar capacity there. He will be succeeded as secretary here by Mr. Ludwig

Naval Orders.

Surgeon C. F. Stokes has been ordered to Oregon. Surgeon P. Leach and Passed Assistant Surgeon A. Farenholt, from the Oregon to home and wait orders. Lieut. Commander H. McCrea, from ordnance duty, Washington yard, continue other duties. Lieut. Commander C. C. Rogers, to the Norfolk yard. Lieut. W. J. Manion, to the Essex, August 1. Lieuts. E. P. Jessop and J. P. J. Ryan, from the torpedo station to the Constellation. Commander J. A. Norris, from the academy to duty in charge of Philippine longitude expedition.

Mr. Squires Resigns.

Another change has occurred in the office of the Secretary of War. Mr. Fred C. Squires, confidential clerk to the Secretary. has resigned and will leave here tonight to take a good position with the National Asphalt Company, of which General Greene is president. Mr. Squires came to Washington with General Alger and served the Secretary in a confidential and responsible capacity throughout the trying days of the capacity throughout the trying days of the Spanish war and the insurrection in the Philippines. For many months past prior to the appointment of Mr. Chance a few days ago Mr. Squires acted as private secretary to Secretary Root.

Secretary Root, who, with General Gil-

lespie, chief of engineers, and Colonel Randelph, chief of artillery, has been making an inspection of military posts in the west,

Return of Secretary Root.

TO REFUND THE DUTIES.

Secretary Gage Will Act on the Opinion of Controller Tracewell. 'Attorney General Knox has written to Secretary Gage declining to give an opinion as to the Secretary's power to refund to the importers the money paid by them on goods brought into this country from Porto Rico between the time of the ratification of the treaty of peace and the pas-

sage of the Foraker act by Congress. The controller of the treasury rendered an opinion authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to return this money without waiting for an appropriation by Congress. The Attorney General says that the controller is the authority on whom the treasury relies in matters of this nature, and that he (the Attorney General) is without nutberty to authority to pass upon the question. This leaves the Secretary to act solely upon the opinion of the controller. It is understood that the Attorney Gen-

eral would probably have given an opinion had the matter been presented to him prior to its having been referred to the controller. Secretary Gage will act upon the opinion of the controller, and begin refunding these duties. The amount involved is estimated to be \$2,000,000.

CENSUS BUREAU BULLETINS.

Sex, Nativity and Color in a Third Group of States.

The census bureau today made public its figures, giving the population by sex, nativity and color of the third group of states, including Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Indian territory, the results being as follows: Indiana-Males, 1,285,404; females, 1,231,-058; native, 2,374,341; foreign, 142,121; white, 2,458,532; colored, 57,960. Of the colored, 207 are Chinese, 5 Japanese, 243 Indians and the remainder negroes.

Indian Territory—males, 208,952; females, 183,108; native, 387,202; white, 302,680; colored, 89,380. Of those classified as colored, 36,853 are negroes, 27 Chinese, 1,107 Indians taxed, and 51,393 Indians not taxed. Iowa—Males, 1,156,849; females, 1,075,004; native, 1,925,933; foreign, 305,920; white, 2,-218,667; colored, 13,186, including 12,693 negroes, 104 Chinese, 7 Japanese and 382 Indians Indians

Kansas—males, 768,716; females, 701,779; native, 1,343,810; foreign, 126,685; white, 1,416,319; colored, 54,176; including 52,003 egroes, 39 Chinese, 4 Japanese and 2,130

The census office today issued a bulletin on the manufacturing industries of the four territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Okla noma and Indian Territory, showing an aggregate product of \$37,897,103. Arizona leads with a product of \$21,315,189, of which amount \$17.286.517 was the output of the copper smelters. The total product for New Mexico is \$5,605,795; for Indian Territory, \$3,892,181, and for Oklahoma, \$7,083,-

DISCUSSING INSULAR AFFAIRS.

Secretary Root Going Over Accumulation of Department Business.

Secretary Root was at the War Department today after his trip to the western military posts. He was busily engaged in going over a large amount of department business that had accumulated during his absence. A large part of his time today was taken up with matters relating to the Philippines and Cuba which had been held for his consideration. Assistant Secretary Sanger, Col. Edwards, chief of the in-sular bureau, and Judge Magoon, assisted the Secretary in the consideration of in-

ENGLISH WHEAT HARVEST.

A Short Crop Predicted in Large Percentage of Area. LONDON, July 22 .- The wheat harvest

commenced in eastern Kent this morning. This is an earlier commencement than usual, the tropical heat having rapidly developed the wheat. Estimating the wheat prospects the Mark Lane Express says the wheat will be fine

both in quantity and quality. Seventy-five per cent of area sown will inevitably prothe smallest since 1893. In its preliminary trade estimate the Mark Lane Expressputs the Russian wheat crop at 58,000,000 quarters, against 56,000;000 in 1900. On this basis the export sur-

plus should be 18,000,000 quarters. ANNUAL EXCURSION OF FIREMEN.

Iwo Days in August Will Be Devoted to River View Outings. The members of the District fire department are preparing for the first annual excursion of the Firemen's Relief Association. which will ge given on two days at River View, Friday, August 23, and Friday, August 30. Two days have been selected because of the crowds which are expected and so as to permit the firemen to enjoy themselves without affecting the service in any way. Only those members of the department who have their regular "day off" will go down the river, it has been arranged. The relief association has but recently been reorganized. It is purely charitable, being for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased members of the department. I is co-operative, and upon the death of a

member assessments are levied May Lose His Annual Leave. Mr. R. W. Dutton, chief engineer of the

District fire department, has forwarded to the Commissioners the papers in the case of Private E. T. Martin of engine company No. 3, who, according to a report from Foreman Proctor, failed to answer the house gong yesterday. Chief Dutton states that the foreman attributes the neglect of duty to the fact that the man overindulged in liquor the day before, his regular day

'Foreman Proctor states, however," says Mr. Dutton, "that Private Martin was not intoxicated when he reported for duty, and that he would have been able to perform fire duty. Martin admitted, when called to headquarters today, that he had been drinking on his day off, and that his fail-ure to respond to the house gong was due to induigence in liquor the day before. In that he would have been able to perform to indulgence in liquor the day before. In view of these facts, I have the honor to recommend that Private Martin be deprived this year of the annual leave to which he would otherwise have been entitled, and that until January 1, 1902, he be allowed one day off every thirty days.'

Alleged Burglary on 11th Street. Report has been made to the police that the photographic supply establishment of Charles E. Bell, at 515 11th street northwest, was entered by burglars Sunday night some time. They left the store in a generally tumbled-up condition. An inrentory shows several valuable missing. An investigation will be made,

Gen. Miles to Inspect the Camp. General Miles and his staff will go to Leesburg, Va., Wednesday to inspect the District National Guard.

Charged With Forging Father's Name. John McDermott, Jr., of Jersey City, N. ., was arrested in that city on the 15th authorities. instant on the charge of having forged his father's name to a pension voucher and a pension check and appropriating the pro-ceeds thereof to his own use. He was given a preliminary hearing before a United States commissioner and held under \$2,000 bond to await the action of the federal grand jury.

Commander F. H. Delano of the navy is ill at the Ebbitt House. He was recently detached from duty at Port Royal, S. C., and was on his way to Seattle, to take command of the gunboat ordered home from the Philippines for duty in Alaska. It is possible that another officer may have to be assigned to that command.

Iliness of Commander Delano.

Building Permits Issued. Building permits were issued today as follows:

M. T. Cockey, 29 two-story brick dwellings, 419 to 437 15th street; 1434 to 1450 E street and 428 to 450 Kentucky avenue outheast, Total cost, \$87,000.

Dennis McCarthy, two-story frame dwelling on Belt road; cost, \$450.

It has been decided to hold the funeral

of Gen. S. T. Cushing Wednesday morning

Secretary Long has received three communications in regard to the Maclay affair, but none of them is of a sensational character. They are all based on the Secretary's action prohibiting the use of volume miral Schley's conduct in the West Indian campaign are expunged.

BY SECRETARY LONG.

There Was No Intention of

Using the History.

One was from Mr. Maclay, and was purethe receipt of Secretary Long's letter informing him of his action and corroborated the Secretary's statement that the only proof slips of volume III submitted to him by Mr. Maclay related to the mobilization of the vessels in the West Indies. This bears out Secretary Long's statement that he did not see much less approve those portions of the volume reflect-

ing on Admiral Schley.

Another letter was from the publishers of Maclay's History, stating that the objectional paragraphs in volume III would be changed in accordance with suggestions of Secretary Long regrets the revival of the

Sampson-Schley controversy, and refuses to discuss it further. He practically admits that there is no intention of appointing a court-martial for the trial of Admiral Schley, but says that if that officer applied for a court of inquiry his application would In an interview at Great Neck, L. I., yes-

terday Admiral Schley said: "This is no time for talking; it is a time for action." Had No Intention of Using It.

Commander Wainwright, commandant of the United States Naval Academy, under date of July 20, has made the following reply to the Navy Department's inquiry concerning the use of Maclay's history: "Having seen so much in the papers in egard to the third volume of Maclay's Naval History, and having received also an official letter from you on the subject, I think right to put you in possession of a full knowledge of the case as existing at

the Naval Academy.
"There has been no proposition to adopt this third volume as a text book or refer ence book, either from the head of department of English, the academic board, or

any person within my knowledge.
"There is no intention here of requiring
the cadets to study the history of such recent events as in the Spanish-American war, and their time is too limited to require them to study a full volume on any "Maclay's Naval History was adopted, with the consent of the department, in

1899, when the English course here was extended beyond its former limits. "This intention not to adopt the third colume of Maclay's History is entirely apart from any consideration of its value as a history of the war, or the knowledge of the facts and criticisms contained there n. I do not know of a copy of the third colume at the Naval Academy.

DESIRE TO AVOID DEFICIENCY. District Officials Must Be Careful in

Using Supplies. Near the close of the last fiscal year during June and a part of May, the District Commissioners were confronted with a shortage in the contingency funds in practically every department of the District government. For many weeks there was no ice water for the clerks to drink. while the stationery and office supplies fell to the lowest ebb. The Commissioners have er, in the appropriation for the mis cellaneous and contingent expenses of the District government and have forwarded a memorandum to the various heads of departments requesting that unusual care be taken in the matter of requisitions for

supplies. In their memorandum the Commissioners suggest that with the end that there shall be no shortage in view, there should be no expenditures for the first half of the fiscal ear exceeding one-half of the allotment ing requisitions further than those already approved, account be taken of those current expenses which are necessarily to be incurred each month, such as horse-shoeing, allowance for horses and carriage printing of annual report, ice, laundering

of towels, electric and gas bills, &c. CONSTRUCTOR GILMOR'S TASK.

To Ascertain the Dimensions of Havana Floating Dry Dock. Naval Constructor Gilmor has gone to Havana to examine the Spanish dry dock purchased last week by the government. He will make a thorough examination and report upon her condition. He will also make careful measurements with a view to determining whether she can be taken to the Philippines through the Suez canal in case the department should decide to have her towed there. According to the measurements of the dock now in possession o the government, the department figures with a small margin to spare. No estimate has been made as to the cost of tow ing the dock, but it will be a very expensive undertaking. It cost the government of Spain \$100,000 to have it towed from Scotland to Cuba, and as that is only a fraction of the distance which she would have to cover if she were taken to the Philippines it would doubtless cost the United States at least as much as was paid for the dock. But even \$200,000 would be considered cheap for landing a fully ped dock where it would be available for our Asiatic fleet in case of necessity. If a require at least three years to complet department has not yet decided what will be done with the Havana dock Much may depend upon Lieutenant Gilmor's report. In case it is decided to send cannot be made until next season

THE SECRETARY STEPS DOWN. He Could Not Get Along With Civil Governor Whitmarsh.

MANILA, July 22.-H. Phelps Whitmarsh civil governor of Benguet province, Luzon, has been exonerated of the charges against him by the civil commission. On account of the impossibility of their continuing together, the resignation of Mr. Scheerer, secretary to Gov. Whitmarsh, has been accepted.

Whitmarsh was censured by the commis sion for violence against Scheerer upon the occasion of a public meeting of the Igor-rote tribesmen, when Scheerer declined to act as secretary on account of alleged in-terference in the meeting by the American

THE LYNCHING OF ITALIANS. Steps Being Taken by the Governor of

Mississippi. A letter from the governor of Mississippi to Mr. Piazza, Italian consul at Vicksburg, Mississippi, which has been forwarded to the authorities here, details the active step the governor has taken to apprehend those guilty of the recent lynching at Erwin. Mississippi, in which two Italians were killed and another was wounded. The governor has been to the scene of the affair and has personally conferred with the sheriff and the circuit judge on the meth-ods of the detection of the criminals and punishment to be adopted. He is apprehen the guilty parties, as he states that th crime was committed at midnight by mask-ed men, who departed quickly and quietly eaving no trace of their movements.

The District Commissioners have decided to accept the proposal of the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, Wis., to furnish and erect complete the pumping machinery, boilers and auxiliaries required to equip the sewerage pumping station, which is in course or erection at the foot of New Jer-sey avenue southeast. The bid of the Allis-

THREE COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED STRIKE OF THE STATIONARY FIRE-MEN TO BE DECLARED OFF

Commander Walnwright Reports That According to an Agreement Between the United Mine Workers' Officers and the Men.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 22.-More

mines, with the aid of United Mine Work-

ers, resumed operations in the Wyoming valley today. Committees from the striking firemen waited on the superintendents III of Maclay's Naval History at the Naval of the various coal companies and asked Academy unless certain criticisms of Ad- to be reinstated. At some of the mines the committees were told that the places of the strikers were filled. At others the names of the old firement were taken and y formal in character. He acknowledged the committees were told that if their services were needed they would be sent for. In accordance with the agreement entered into at the conference last night between the executive officers of the United Mine Workers and the chief officers of the stationary firemen, some firemen belonging to the United Mine Workers gave notice today that they will give up their positions. This will make room for the old firemen. There seems to be no question but that the strike will be officially declared off tonight and that at least 85 per cent of the strik-ers will be back in their old places to-morrow, when it is expected there will be a general resumption of mining operations. LANCASTER, Pa., July 22.-The tonnage men of the Penn Iron Company struck today because they were refused \$4 a ton.
While the other mills in this district were
paying \$3 a ton the Penn workmen were receiving \$3.50. Recently the other mills increased to \$3.75, and last week a notice was posted in the mill that a 25-cent inwould be granted, commencing today. On Saturday the men made a de-mand for \$4, which was refused. The strike followed. Over 400 men are affected by it.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., July 22. - All striking firemen refused to go to work this morning. President Schultz said none of the men will go back until ordered to do so from strike headquarters at Wilkes-barre. He does not anticipate that any of the companies will refuse to reinstate the men if the strike is declared off. Most of the collieries hereabouts started up today with non-union men in the fire rooms.

WANTS A JURY TRIAL. A. S. Trundle Loses His Late Suit

Against Judge Kimball.

Justice Bradley sitting in Equity Court No. 2 today discharged the application recently made by Albert S. Trundle for a writ of procedento ad judicium directed to Judge Ivory G. Kimball of the Police Court to compel the latter to grant a jury trial to Mr. Trundle on a charge of cruelty to animals preferred against him.

Mr. Trundle was arrested on the charge on June 26 last. When his case came up for trial before Judge Kimball he demanded a jury trial. After some delay in the matter Judge Kimball declined to grant a jury trial, stating, it is said, to Mr. Levi David, Trundle's attorney, that Judge Scott was engaged with the jury, and that a trial by that body could not be had. Trundle decided to carry the case to a higher court and campal a jury trial. The higher court and compel a jury trial. The writ was therefore asked for, the object being to force Judge Kimball to proceed with the case to judgment in the manner desired by the accused. Arguments on the application for the

writ were heard before Judge Bradley to-day. Mr. David represented Mr. Trundle, while Attorney A. B. Duvall argued for Judge Kimball. The latter held that the Equity Court had no jurisdiction in the premises, but that it was a case for hearing solely before the Court of Appeals. Judge Bradley, after the arguments, held determined now that there shall be no deficiency for the year ending June 30 next,

Mr. David asked that the arguments, held that the petition for a writ of procedento ad judicium had no applicability in the premises and therefore discharged the trule. d that the application h dismissed without prejudice, which was

It is understood that Mr. Trundle's attorney will now seek a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Kimball to proceed with the case as originally requested.

CONFESSED MANY THEFTS. Simon Levy Arrested for Robbing . Former Employer.

arrested this afternoon by Detectives Baur and Muller and locked up on charges of theft. He admitted his guilt. The young man was employed in the store of Jacob Shappirio, No. 905 D street northwest, prior to last December, when he was arrested for assault on a colored woman and given a jall sentence. Since his release from jall about two months ago he has visited the store of his former employer several times, and he now admits that he committed several thefts. It is his belief that he stole fully two dozen revolvers and probably six watches. Fifteen of the weapons and three of the timepleces have been recovered from places where Levy disposed of them, detectives expect they will recover additional property before the prisoner is tried in the Police Court tomorrow.

Blamed Soldier Drivers. John R. Bartin of Oxon Hill, Md., made complaint to the police today that his wagon was damaged this morning by a team in charge of two soldiers at 7th and Mr. Martin blames the soldiers for the affair.

Fined Forty Dollars. William Skinner, who was arrested last week and charged before the Police Court with immoral practices, at which time he asked for a jury trial, today withdrew his demand, pleaded guilty and was fined \$40 by Judge Kimball, with the alternative of six months on the farm.

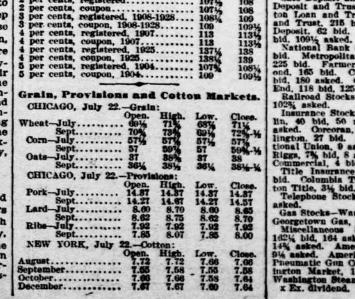
Baltimore Markets. BALTIMORE, July 22.-Flour-Firm. Western super, 2.20a2.30; do. extra, 2.25a

patent, 3.30a3.50; spring do., 3.75a4.00; spring wheat, straights, 3.65a3.70; receipts, 13,113; exports, 18,870. Wheat-Strong. Spot, 75a754c; month, 744a76c; August and September, 734a734c; steamer No. 2 red, 71a714c; receipts, 218, 435; exports, 24, 116; southern by sample 65a75½c; do. on grade, 71½a75½c. Corn—Higher, but inactive. Spot and month, 59a59¼; August, 59¼a59¼; September, 60; steamer, mixed, 58a58¼; receipts, 4,676; exports, 105,899; southern white corn, 61a62; do., yellow, 60a61. Oats-Strong and higher-No. 2 white, 43, sales; No. 2 mixed, 40a41. Receipts, 5,972

2 80; do. family, 3.05a3.30; winter wheat,

Rye, firmer—No. 2 nearby, 53; No. 2 west-ern, 54. Receipts, 984 bushels; exports, Hay, firmer-No. 1 timothy, \$15.50 bid. Grain freights dull-steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 1½d., July. Sugar strong, unchanged-granulated, 5.55. Cheese steady.

unchanged—large, 9%; medium, 10; small, 10%. Butter steady, unchanged—fancy imitation, 17a18; fancy creamery, 20a21; fancy ladle, 15a16; store packed, 12a14. Eggs steady, unchanged-fresh, 184a14. Government Bonds.



REGARDING MACLAY'S BOOK IN. THE COAL REGIONS FINANCE AND TRADE

Crop Situation the Chief Influence in the Stock Market.

COAL SECURITIES WERE SOLD DOWN

All Other Stocks Felt the Pressure

of the Selling.

MONEY RATES WERE EASY

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, July 22.- The crop situation was again the chief influence in the stock market, prices opening at declines and selling off substantially under the pressure of stock for both accounts. The advance in the price of corn at Chicago and the strong effort being made to lift the price as high as possible in the interest of a bull pool had an opposite influence on the stock mar-

Chicago has been buying corn and selling stock for several days, and so effective have these operations been that ocal commission houses have been forced into selling out numerous weakly margined accounts. Selling of the latter character and traders' efforts to uncover stop loss orders resulted in producing a weak market for all active issues.

The southwestern group was especially weak, the lack of a short interest contributing to the decline and to some wide fluctuations between sales. Missouri Pacific opened at a decline of nearly 5 per cent and rallied only feebly during the subsequent trading. Texas Pacific seemed to find a willing market under 40 and some rather good buying went into these shares. Atchison was under pressure and the most exaggerated stories of crop damage were offered as the reason for the selling.

The several rallies were met with increased offerings of long stock and failed to hold in consequence. Union Pacific and St. Paul were decidedly weak and under pressure during a greater part of the day. There was little support from the inside and the probable reorganization of the Northern Pacific directory, tomorrow or Wednesday, failed to arouse interest.

The coal stocks were sold down, especially by London, in spite of the favorable turn in the strike situation. This weak-ness had the appearance of having been manipulated in order to prevent a rally in the general list. The one blt of good news which came out during the day was applicable to the coal stocks, but they were prevented from profiting by it. Every active stock on the list yielded to the pres sure of mixed selling, and the failure of Chicago houses to cover leads to the belief that the short interest at that center has been over-estimated.

The Steel stocks reflected the many pos-sibilities of the strike, and no reassuring advices came to hand during the day. On the contrary, there was a fear that desperate measures might be advised as a means of bringing the Steel officials to terms. The money market was easy and might

have been used as a favorable factor had there been any organized attempt to force an advance in the general market. The west is committed to lower prices in the interest of its corn speculation and eastern capitalists have an important and vital strike condition to remedy. The hands of the leading speculative interests are temporarily tied and there can be no sustained advance for the present. Rains in the west or the overdoing of the corn manipulation would relieve the stock market pressure and the settlement of the strike would contribute to the same end.
Until this relief comes there will be nothing to tempt the average trader or the general public into the market. There are some cheap stocks in which are not directly interested in the corn crop, but there is little inclination to trade in them. Courage and an elastic bank account are necessary requisites for buyers at this juncture. Even with these needs supplied there would seem to be no occa-

sion for hurried action. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

New York Stock Market. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York Simon Levy, thirty-eight years old, was stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. La

Amalgamated Corper... 113

Atchison, pfd Baltimore & Ohio. Baltimore & Ohio. pfd... 91
BrooklynRapid Transit. 764
Chasapeake & Ohio..... 4434 Cnicago, R. i a Pacific. 142 157 1528 Cnic. a G. Western. 2294 224 214 Col. Fuel and Iron. 95 95 94 Consolidated Gas. 21834 2188 Con. Tobacco. 21834 218 Con. Tobacco, pfd... Erie, 1st. 137 Northern Pacific. Northern Pacific, pfd.... Pennsylvanie R. R. 1481/4 People's Gas ... Phila a Reading, 1st Southern Pacific..... Southern Railway, pfd. mon Pacific pfd......

S.Steel. pfd.

Ex-div., 2%

estern Union Tel...... 91%

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales-Regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Capital Traction; 20 at 102%, 20 at 102%, 17 at 102%, 15 at 102%, 16 at 102%, 15 at 102%, Mergeathaler Linotype, 5 at 164. Lanston Monotype, 50 at 14%. After call—American Graphophone Co. Com., 100 at 9, 100 at 9, 40 at 9. Lanston Monotype, 100 at 14%, 34 at 14%, 50 at 14%, 50 at 14%, 16 at 14%, Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 163%, 5 at 163%, 10 at 163%, 10 at 163%, 5 at 163%, 10 at 163%, 10 at 163%, 5 at 163%, 5 at 163%, 5 at 163%, 10 at 163%, 10 at 163%, 5 at 163%, 6 at 163%, 5 at 163%, 6 at 163%, 5 at 163%, 6 at 16 Washington Stock Exchange.